REALITY AND DREAMS.

- I may work all day at my easel, With patience and skill, as you see, But my picture is always imperfect,
 It is not what I wished it to be— I close my eyes on my pillow, Such visions! how lovely they seem! What fame would be mine if but able To paint the pictures I dream:
- The muse I may ardently worship. And woo wherever I go, But my notes are weak and discordant, My thoughts are rough, as you know. I sleep, gad my verses are perfect, Delightful and proper their theme; What joy I would know if but able To pen the poems I dream!

Arthur C. Grissom in The Journalist.

THE FARMERS' MANIFESTO.

CAPTAIN TILLMAN AND HIS COL-LEAGUES SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE.

Suggestions of Reforms in the Administration of the State Government-An To the People of South Carolina:-

The Executive Committee of the Farm ers' Association, feeling that it is incumbent upon them, as the representatives of the organized farmers of the State, to outline a policy of retrenchment and reform in consonance with the aims and purposes of the farmers' movement, and to explain the grounds upon which we shall ask the support and aid of our Democratic fellow-citizens in the coming election, would call the earnest attention of all persons in sympathy with our aspirations for agricultural education and a more economical and efficient governent to the facts and reasons herein set

claim only our just share of edul advantages for the agricultural custrial classes, and that the same shall be placed within the reach of the the case, we be compelled to support to most farmers, and which do not furnish the cheap and practical education needed. We make no war upon the South Carolina University as a place for obtaining a scientific and classical education, and reiterate our desire to see the South Carolina College liberally supworthy of our State. But we assert with out fear of successful contradiction that farmers cannot be educated in a city and remain farmers; and that in all efforts to mix practical and literary training, the first has been overshadowed; the agricul-

The demand for better facilities for cheap and practical education for farmers has been heretofore refused on the ples of expense, and the opposition has not hesitated to scare the taxpayers with largely exaggerated estimates of the able cost of a separate agricultural college. With consummate cunning and

advantage of the agitation for a separate students "annex," and, while force, have actually increasbenefits of the "land on at all, now supports three, licated attaches, thus fritasting the funds appropri-

rsity, including Claffin and the adel, had an income of about \$50,000, nd the Trustees claimed that, as then onstituted, it afforded all the practical raining for farmers needed by the State. Its income is now approximately \$97,000 per annum, but as an agricultural school it is a bigger and more costly deception.

ecognition of our rights and needs have hitherto failed to secure a college for pectedly smiled on us. The munificent bequest of Mr. Clemson, whose affection for his adopted State and wise insight thes removed the great stumbling-block annually, as at present, and to change in the way of providing a suitable site the date of its session. That the burand darm for the college, gives us the dens of taxation are not equally berne is coveted apportunity. By this bequest too evident, and those taxpayers who not only do the tymers come in posses-\$100,000, but also of an extate eminently suited for the purposes for which it is given, and hallowed by the sacred mem- travagant, nearly as much being spent ories of Carolina's greatest statesman, on them now as in Radical days. We have the authority of General Stephen D. Lee for saying that \$100,000 improvement along that line by our is ample for building and equipping a Radical Constitution, while our very exschool like the Mississippi College. istence as a free people is jeopardized by Without counting anything donated by the ignorant horde of voters watching Mr. Clemson except the Calhoun homestead, we propose to show the needed money can be obtained without increasing the taxes one single dollar; and while many have believed that the building of the abolition of useless offices, and to -s separate agricultural college was and is throw stronger safeguards around the the only vital issue represented by the citadel of white supremacy before the farmers' movement, we shall call attention to other reforms which we deem of To accomplish all this our people must equal or greater importance. The purarouse themselves from their lethargy chasing Fower of money is much greater than it was ten years ago. The tax-paying power has not increased at all, while the price of our main money crop-cotton has hovered very near the cost of shall not again, as in past years, nomiperoduction. The reduction of expendinate a State ticket out-of-hand, without tures, when possible, must then appeal the common sense as well as the of sentiment, on these and other impockets of our people, and no good rea-son can be given why salaries in our only the best means of educating the State should remain fixed higher than in and wealthier States. careful attention of taxpayers to the following figures, taken from the Comptrollers' reports of the three States:

NORTH CAROLINA, 1887.
Executive Department \$ 5,200
Educational Bureau 3,100
Judiciary Department (counting
Board of Health 2,000
70
Adjutant and Inspector General. 1,300
State House Keeper 750
Total\$70,200
10:81
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1886.
Executive Department \$ 9,500
Comptroller General Department 5,800

State House Keeper	O1
Total\$70,200	WI
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1886.	the
Executive Department \$ 9,500 Comptroller General Department 5,800	Sy.
Educational Bureau	M
Board of Health 9,100	du
Militia 13,000	to
Treesury Department 7,100	m

Adjustant and Inspector General. 4,400 State House Keeper....... 1,550 Difference for doing same work, \$45,600 and economies in the State government,

\$ 229,000,000 \$ 202,000,000 1885—\$ 144,0 342,000,000 210,000,000 1886— 141,0 13,000 8,000 7,500 2,000 7,500 2,500 9,000 2,500 2,500 1,000 7,000 2,000 1,000 7,500 2,500 1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,500 1,000 2,0	\$202,000,000 1885— 00 \$10,000,000 1886— 00 \$3,000 100 1686 00 14,000 17,500 00 7,500 00 2,500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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ment was in round num-

Gain in wealth in nine vears

South Carolina on the contrary has ained nothing, but lost. But judging by the way money is paid in salaries, etc., we are by long odds the richest and most prosperous of the three States. Does anybody claim that we have more efficient or abler officials than Georgia and North Carolina? It is urged that a and the bequest accepted by the State, reduction of pay would bring in a set of that I am impelled to make a plain and "cheap" men who would inefficient. But, judging by the scramble over a vacant Judgship or Solicitor's place, we or Georgia.

for granted that our Lunatic Asylum and expenses of the government.

We have shown that \$45,000 can be saved if the same basis of expenditure as in North Carolina be adopted: HOW TO MAINTAIN THE COLLEGE.

The privilege tax on fertilizers The privilege tax on ferthizers amounts to over \$30,000 yearly. The work done by it can and ought to be done by the agricultural college. Here, then, is \$75,000 to build and equip the then, is \$75,000 to build and equip the college, without either touching Mr. will in the highest terms as his "trusted Clemson's money or resorting to new triend and adviser." If the will is not against duplication of plant taxation. if, then, we leave the University the \$34,500 now appropriated, and the tuition fees, and relieve it of the ex- purpose of founding an agricultural colght of asking for. Not pense of attempting to educate farmers lege in the State of South Carolina "industrial and mechanics in an uncongenial atmosphere, it can accomplish its needed work in a more efficient manner and be the better for getting rid of these bones of about \$10,000. and a State which two years contention; while after the Clemson o poor to support any experi- College is built, it would have the following income without looking to the taxpayers at all, it and the experimental

Landscrip Fund.....\$ 5,750

With this sum we can keep up an exellent agricultural school at Fort Hill, worthy of South Carolica, worthy of Calhoun, and last, but not least, worthy of Mr. Clemson. But there are also other reforms and economies imperatively demanded before we can lift the burden of taxation to any marked degree. We have too much and too hasty legislation, and we believe it would be economy and wisdom to have our Legislature meet biennially instead of

are honest in their returns are grievously imposed on. Governor Hagood long since pointed out that our county governments are both inefficient and exare handicapped and cut off from any Radical Constitution, while our very exand praying for a split in our ranks. We earnestly urge the importance and necessity of a constitutional convention to secure needed economy in county affairs, seeds of discord shall sprout and grow. and take a more intelligent and active interest in political affairs. And here we would warn them to see to it that a set of greedy politicians and office-seekers having a canvass, or even an expression

masses, but is also the chief safeguard of gia both larger our liberties and the only guarantee of We invite the our rights. In behalf, then, of the farmers, whom we represent, and as one of the best means of bringing about these reforms, we insist on canvass by those whose ambition is to control the State government nring the next two years, before they re nominated, so we can know just how hey stand. Recognizing the ability of he presents incumbents, and in no wise atending to east any reflections upon hem, we yet feel that if they seek reomination, they could spend some of heir leisure during the summer most rofitably in discussing before their conituents these and any other questions public interest. Thus they can show erein we are wrong if they disagree

But, in the end the whole matter, both

of establishing the agricultural college

and of making the much needed reforms

give much thought to their public uties. But they can and should at least twenty-one dollars. Mr. Lee will contest the will, but Col. emand, and thus will obtain, the right select their officials knowingly, and take no more leaps in the dark. ity of the will. THE LEGISLATURE MUST ACT.

he has no fears whatever as to the validthousand dollars.

Then here is another table of instruc- rests with the coming Legislature. Our the provisions of the will of the late Thos. experience with the one just adjourned G. Clemson, touching the founding of an experience with the one just adjourned teaches us to beware of demagogues and agricultural college at the Fort Hill plantafence straddlers and weak-kneed individuals without firmness of character or any convictions of their own. We would Item 1 bequeaths the Fort Hill place, therefore advise and urge the absolute

importance of selecting candidates of firmness and capacity, and of requiring them to define and explain their positions. If a candidate is too good or too unfixed to pledge himself to any line of policy demanded by the people, he can and should be left at home; and when a candidate, after having pledged himself and been elected, breaks that pledge, as did a goodly number in the last Legislature, he is no longer worthy the confidence and respect of any intelligent

fairfield

Appealing, then, to the good sense and patriotism not of farmers alone, but of all classes of our people, to aid us in our efforts to secure equal justice and equal advantages to all, and to purify and elevate our politics, and to bring about a more economical and efficient government in State and county.

We are, respectfully, med) D. K. Norris, B. R. TILLMAN, H. R. THOMAS, W. Q. M. BERLEY, E. P. MOORE, JOHN MORBOH, J. B. MORRISON,

Executive Committee Farmers' Asso-Columbia, April 21, 1888. THE CLEMSON BEQUEST.

A Correction of Alleged Exaggerations About the Money Left to the Agricultur-

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I see so many false statements, misconceptions and ridiculous exaggerations in the public papers about the will of my father-in-law, the late Mr. Thomas G. Clemson, as to the amount of property belonging to his estate, the terms of his will, and the amount that would acrue to the State of South Carolina for the purpose of founding an agricultural col-lege, should Mr. Clemson's will be valid clear statement of the whole matter, so far as my knowledge extends.

In justice to myself, to my father-inthink our taxpayers can safely rely on law, Mr. Clemson, and as both father getting just as good as they now do for the same money paid by North Carolina the granddaughter and only surviving lescendant and natural heir of Mr. and Mrs. Clemson, and the great grand-daughter of the late Hon. John C. Caltravagant a manner as the other departments—the one proving a great burden to the taxpayers and the other yielding to the reason that frequent inquiries are made of me by numerous friends of my terest and income from the land, except the thereby enabling the consumer to use to the taxpayers and the other yielding daughter and her ancestors in South trustees are permitted, for the cost of erectno income, though it might be made to Carolina, by some of the relatives of ing suitable buildings, to use the income of pay at least \$40,000 a year to defray the Mr. Clemson, who live out of this State, the land and accumulated interest after his and by friends and acquaintances of my

Most of the information, which I here endeavor to give as correctly as I can, was derived from Mr. R. W. Simpson, who has had charge of Mr. Clemson's contested by me, as the guardian of my daughter, there would be left for the

probably as follows: The Fort Hill estate, 825 acres or thereabouts, the farming value of it Mr. Simpson informed me that the

personal property, consisting of stocks, bonds and mortgages and other securities in his hands, was about \$27,000. From this sum take the legacies, payable in cash, \$18,000, and it leaves \$9,000. Mr. Simpson, the executor and trustee under the will, is allowed 5 per cent. on the whole amount of the estate by the will, and also, I am told, 5 per cent. by law, making in all 10 per cent. commissions on the whole property. This would amount to say \$4,000. Deduct that from the cash assets left of \$9,000 and it leaves \$5,000. Then deduct lawyers' bills, expenses of keeping up the house and many other necessary expenses, and I think most people will

agree with me in thinking that there will not be much left on which to found an ilapidated and partly ruinous buildings. | for the college over and above legacies and But, even valuing the remainder of the estate at \$15,000, an extremely high estsmate, the interest on this sum of money at 7 per cent. would be \$1.050. Not very munificent sums these to found a great State in titution, and certainly the most incorruptible and economical statesmen could not reasonably object to the income of the estate. \$1,050, being divided into salaries and and a few practical farmers who would also be necessary to carry on the insti-

tution. In most of the noted colleges in the United States the presidents get at least eight or ten thousand dollars per annum, and the professors from three to five thousand. S:ill, some patriotic statesmen might be found to serve their State from the purest motives, without money

and without price. In that case, I would suggest that the possible income of the estate should be expended in providing hominy and milk o feed the famishing wives and families of the president and professors. The students, of course, could take their own would greatly diminish the expenses of

the institution. If by public clamor and ridiculously exaggerated statements in the papers the egislature thinking and believing that Mr. Clemson's bequest to the State stated in one of the South Carolina papers, then, and in that case, a law. night be suddenly pressed through to Mr. Clemson's munificent, "as it is

hough I hardly think the income of the latter sum would "after all the college buildings were provided" allow a suffi cient sum to provide the college officials with a decent subsistence.

Yours truly, Seneca, April 24.

PENDLETON, S. C., April 26.

To the Greenville News:-The aporaisers of Mr. Clemson's property comwhere the sympathize with our objects and aims, that no tricks be played upon us in the to tricks be played upon us in the thousehold for the total and three thouseholds are the thouseholds are to busy may be the converted to the total and three thouseholds are to the the total and three thouseholds are to the total and three thouseholds are to busy may be the converted to the total and three thouseholds are total of one hundred and three thouseholds are total of the places where to the advantage of the a thirteen thousand three hundred and with which he started to his master.

> Simpson, the executor, assures me that . The State will receive over ninety-two

E. G. EVANS. A Synopsis of the Will.

tion. The Keowee Courier has made the following abstract, which must prove of

containing \$14 acres, more or less, to the executor, in trust, that when the State shall accept said property as a donation for the purpose of founding an agricultural college thereon, in accordance with the views of the will ("of which the Chief Justice of South Carolina shall be the judge"), the executor shall deed the place to the State and turn over to it, as an endowment of said institution, all the property hereinafter given for that purpose; provided the State shall signify its acceptance of the donation and begin a practical carrying out thereof within three years after the probate of the will. Until such acceptance the executor is to invest the net produce of the land and other property for the endowment fund, if accepted by the

Item 2 appoints R. W. Simpson, D. K. Norris, M. L. Donaldson, R. E. Bowen, B. R. Tillman, J. E. Wannamaker and J. E. Bradley, seven in number, trustees, with the power to fill all vacancies from any cause, in perpetuity, and expressly denies the State the power to take away or abridge theirs powers or number, but the State may provide through the Legislature, as it sees proper, on accepting the donation, for the appointment or election of six other trustees, the maximum number of trustees eing limited to thirteen forever. The ast clause of this item reads: "The name of this institution shall be the 'Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. The trustees are requested to meet as soon fill all vacancies, if any, and proceed at once to effectuate, as far as they can, the

State; and if not so accepted, for the school

hereinafter provided for.

ourposes of the will. Item 3. Upon the actual refusal of the State to accept the donation made in and upon the terms of the will, or upon its nonacceptance by the State within the three years, upon the terms and conditions samed, the donation to the State is revoked and the executor in execution of his trust shall convey the "Fort Hill place and the accumulated fund arising therefrom, together with all other property, real or per-sonal, hereinafter disposed of and intended to be given to the said agricultural college as an endowment, to the seven trustees erect upon the Fort Hill place such a school or college for the youth of South Carolina as in their judgment will be for their best interest," with a proviso that the school shall be principally for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanical classes, and shall be free to the pupils as far as the land and endowment fund will permit. The rustees are directed to securely invest the if necessary in their judgment. The i

be the 'Clemson Scientific School or Item 4 directs that the dwelling on, Hill shall never be torn down or about shall be kept in repair with all of furniture, &c., given for that spection of visitors, allowing s the house to be used by pro

Of the value of the proper neathed, the Courier makes

ng estimate: The amount likely to accrue to for the college has been variously estin by conjecture. From a talk with Co ountant, and who, from his position cutor, has access to sources of true formation, we can speak with some de of certainty. Col. Simpson informe

the property consisted largely of stock and bonds of incorporations of this and other States and personal bonds well secured. Upon a rough estimate of the In spite of these severe tests the liquids and premiums now rated on same, he felt satisfied the residuary fund for the college, over and above the Fort Hill tract of land. and after the payment of specific legacies and all expenses, would be \$70,000 or upwards. He said there was a tract of land of Columbia, which had been negotiated for sale at \$10,000, but sale not completed from some cloud on the title. If Colone Clemson owned this whole tract, which is be \$80,000. If he owned one half interest agricultural college except the 825 acres in the land the fund would be \$75,000 the Fort Hill plantation, with a few and if no interest, there would be \$70,000

Hanging From a Bridge 100 Feet High. J. G. Caldwell, who lives on Washington avenue, near Elliott street Woodside, N. J., had a terrible adventure last night on the Midland Bridge. Mr. Caldwell is a drummer for a New York paid over to the president, professors risk atte ding any attempt to cross the high, but he finally started to walk home. He got as far as the centre of the bridge, when he heard the noise of an approaching freight train. It was evident to him that the engineer did not see him,

for the train did not slacken speed. Mr. Caldwell was in a terrible plight. His remarkable presence of mind and strength saved him from the death that seemed to await him. The bridge appeared to him to be narrower, he says, than at any other time when he had crossed it, although he was alays aware that it was not intended to accommodate foot passengers. He saw that there was not space sufficient beyond the ties meals from home with them, and thus on the trestlework for him to stand while the train passed. He also realized that to lie down was not a means to escape, as the steps of the cars would dash his brains out. He decided to depend on muscles to save him, and being an athlete, he hastily crawled to the side of the bridge, seizing a large tie with vice-like grip and swung in the air 100 feet above

The few seconds occupied by the train add another hundred thousand or two to in passing seemed to Caldwell like an After the train had passed he found that his hands were numb, and his strength seemed to forsake him, vet with remarkable nerve and superhuman bridge and proceeded homeward, coatless and without a hat.-New York Star, 26th.

> A Dog that Fights Fires. Mr.-R. M. Jackson of Bluffton, Ga.,

to drop it, which ignited the dry pine straw and set the woods on fire. The liable. Yours truly, dog set up a barking that soon brought * William Vanderbill.

William Vanderbill.

William Vanderbill. dog set up a barking that soon brought Mr Jackson to the rescue. When he reached the dog he was surprised to find that he had broken a pine limb and was that he had broken a pine limb and was combating the fire as effectually as if he, do you call it? To my mind it's more like an Irish sha'n't he." There has been some speculation as to human.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION. Process for Preserving Milk, Wines,

(From the New York Star.)

Learning of a new and wonderful in-Mr. W. B. Murdock, the genial president of the American Exhaust and Carspacious salesrooms, No. 10 Warren as one of them moves along underneath street, this city. After a short interview the board, far above the floor of the stage, with Mr. Murdock in his magnificently their full form extending downward. with Mr. Murdock in his magnitude appointed private office, the reporter was invited to inspect the building and the feat was a guarded secret. While there is a general difference as to details, there is a general difference as to details,

This interesting method by which walker suspended is practically the same. milk, cider, beer, fruit juices, wines and It is the secret of the ability of the fly other food products can be preserved in their normal condition without subjecting them to a steaming or cooking process, at once absoabed the reporter's attention. The problem has eccupied the attention of scientific men for many years, an numberless experiments have been made without attaining the desired results, but the American Exhaust and Carbonating Company have at last se-cured the valuable patents which accom-plish this most desirable object. The simplicity and effectiveness of their device astonishes every one. The process has been brought to such a state of perfection that a child can operate the machine with ease. It is a well-known fact that the oxygen of the air is the most essential element for the support of life, whether animal or vegetable, and when served is removed by some mechanical process and replaced with carbolic acid fluids preserved in this manner will keep perfectly sweet and preserve their nornal condition for an indefinite time.

The principle on which the company oring about this result is to first create vacuum in the keg, barrel or bottle by an exhaust pump, which draws the air from the vessel. Having filled the vessel with the liquid to be preserved, the named above or their successors, who shall air is exhausted from the liquid, and charged with the carbonic gas. principle and method are so simple that the machine which creates the vacuum, exhausts the liquid of the air it contains and charges it with the carbon gas, and then corks or seals the bottle, is worked by a single lever. One of the greatest estures of this process is that all liquids

of the public to their daily ts and tests. In the basement ilding that they occupy are fresh milk, all kinds of beers, s. Concord grape juice, foreign omestic wines, and sweet cider over six months ago. All these are exposed to varying degrees of gisters 80 or 90 degrees, and again

throughout the United States, and they will lease the plants and charge a royalty on the goods put up. Parties in Florida and other sections of the country now desire to introduce this wonderful process and are arranging to do so at an early date, their object being to treat A number of well-known gentlemen of this city are interested in the enterprise, among them being the president of the company, Mr. W. B. Murdock; Mr. Locke W. Winchester, vice-president National Express Company; Hon. Rastus

throughout the United States, and they will lease the plants and charge a royalty on the goods put up. Parties in Florida saw the parlor match snake, did you? he asked, with the seriousness of a judge. His companion groaned and started down the mountain. "Come back, boy," exclaimed the catcher. "I wont to tell you something you don't know. I was out hunting along a bayou near New Orleans late one afternoon last winter, when I saw a flash of light as irregular as one of Larry Corcoran's company, Mr. W. B. Murdock; Mr. The ray of light, which was on the ground, was preceded by a cracking throughout the United States, and they will lease the plants and charge a royalty on the goods put up. Parties in Florida saw the parlor match snake, did you? he asked, with the seriousness of a judge. His companion groaned and started down the mountain. "Come back, boy," exclaimed the catcher. "I woot fart," no, that's not right; "Wort shipful Master,' no, that's not right; what must I call him?" "Dictator, I know. I was out hunting along a bayou near New Orleans late one afternoon last winter, when I saw a flash of light as into the surgence of the mother slave up. I have the was up on every occawould start up, "May it please your Honor," no, that's not right; what must I call him?" "Dictator, I know. I was out hunting along a bayou of order. We sent meeting Smith, president Consolidated Gas

Killed a Wild Cat With a Club.

on Mr. Griffin's farm near Scranton, parlor match snake. Pa., was driving the cattle to water and his attention was attracted by the bellowdark object up a tree ready to spring upon a calf. The man clenched tight a the brute, and with a fierce bound it does not hurt the snake. After having by two horses, and in the vehicle lay the leaped upon Tony and bore him to the effort to throw the animal off. The to return to its proper place." brute had scratched his face badly and great catcher arose and stretched his hideous dream frightened her, and in the tore his clothes in o shreds. superhuman power Tony threw the beast off, and spring to his feet again he seized his club. Once more the animal made for him, but a well-aimed blow from the Dutchman sent him to the ground apparently lifeless. Tony hurried to the a fox in a tree. Farmer Griffin concluded the man was wrong as to the kind of animal killed, and going out to the spot found it to be a wild cat weighing about fifty pounds.

DEAR MR. EDITOR;-Won't you please tell your male readers that \$3 will buy a fine, strong and serviceable pair of has a dog whose sagacity and intelligence pants, made to order by the N. Y. Standard something wonderful. It is a shepherd. A few days ago Mr. Jackson was New York city? By sending 6 cents in When he reached the edge of the through the U. S. Mails. A novel and information a single case of yellow fever woods the fire became so hot that he had practical idea. Advise your readers to within the town nor within Polk county,

"What a picturesque little cottage! A

CEILING WALKING. It Appears Startling, but Only Nerve Is Required by Performers

(Cincinnati Enquirer.) There are to-day at least fifteen sons who perform the novel feat of vention for the preservation of fruit juices, milk and other perishable liquids, a representative of the Star called upon ceiling walkers. There are lady and gentleman performers, their performances being confined almost entirely to bonating Company, at their elegant and the variety stage. The effect is sartling the principle involved in keeping the

> to walk over a ceiling. The board used is a heavy plank about fifteen feet long and three feet wide. This is rendered almost perfectly smooth by being rubbed down with pumice stone Near each end of the board is suspended a trapeze, to which the per-former hangs, head down, as he presses his feet to the board above him when starting upon his walk Underneath is stretched a large net. An ordinary pair of stage shoes will answer the purpose. To the bottom of these are fastened circular, concave arrangements of gum. a sort of bowlshaped shoes, about six and one-half inches in diameter, and it is these, pressed against the board above, that hold the walker suspended. The material of which these bowl-

shaped shoes is of the same thickness this element has been removed from any and appearance as that used in fireman's inclosure life of every nature and kind hose In the centre, on the concave side becomes extinct. If the oxygen con- of these shoes, is a thick piece of steel, tained in the various liquids to be pre- circular in form. To this plate is riveted on the convex side of the shoes a small iron framework. From this framework gas or some other antiseptic gas, the extend two iron rods, shaped like the handles of the instrument used in toasting or broiling. By the framework the bowl-shaped shoes are fastened to the regular walking shoes. The rods referred to extend toward the toe, resting underneath the ball of the foot. A pressure exerted upon that portion of the foot will press out the rods and permit the air to rush into the concave gum shoes just at their centre.

Everything in readiness, the performer sits upon the trapeze and adjusts the concave arrangements to his shoes. Then he swings around, head down, holding on to the trapeze, and presses the bowl- what of it came in his way was grand. shaped arrangements on his shoes This town was built by the old time against the board above. As he presses rich river rice plantaters and sea island the air is driven out of the bowl. A cottou planters as a summer resort and vacuum is created as the gum is pressed spared neither money nor painstaking all the tighter against the board, becom- to make their homes attractive. But, ing flattened out. The atmospheric sir, it would make your blood boil to pressure on each one of the shoes used go through Beaufort now and reflect mainder perfectly intact for future will exert a power or carry a weight of that these magnificent mansions are about fifteen pounds to the square inch. occupied by aliens, who neither built alne of this invention to ocean and yachting parties is incalcu-fresh milk can be carried from and belief for the left foot operates the owners had fled for refuge to the up to Europe and remain in as iron rod which opens a small arrange country. It is of the natives that we dition as the day it left the ment at the convex centre of the concave speak so favorably. They gave us a ry. The carbonating process shoes. Air rushes in and the shoe ba- hearty welcome and a spiendid enterapplies to liquids, but the com- comes loosened. Hanging by the right tainment. The delightful excursion ow perfecting its invention foot, the one loosened is thrown farther around the magnificent harbor of Port along on the board. Tightly it is R. cannot be properly portrayed. An pressed against the board until it fastens. excellent band of music on a splendid Then the left is operated in the same

board is crossed.

First Gun from the Annanias of Snake-Mo., writes: The hot, muggy weather of last week drew the snakes and tarantulas out of their holes in the Ozark Mountains, and to-day Flint and his companion saw many poisonous reptiles sunning themselves on the big ledges of stone skirting the "vale of vapors." The were in the majority, but other species started Flint to talking. "You never meeting. He was up on every occa- mother was carried in a bath chair rigged

National Express Company; Hon. Rastus
S. Ransom, Surrogate: Mr. J. F.
Freeman, treasurer Standard Oil match. In an instant the light disap-Company; Mr. John H. Rolston, cashier peared, only to appear the next instant preme Lodge if they come back and Bank State of New York: Mr. Caleb B.
Kuevals, vice-president Woodlawn
Cemetery Company, and Mr. James W.
Smith resident Consolidated Co shotgun at the brilliant object. The much good work for the order. Allow light faded in an instant. I crept to the me to remark, before closing that the risk atte ding any attempt to cross the business men. These gentlemen control spot and saw a snake lying dead upon order of the Knights of Honor is in a spot and saw a snake lying dead upon the ground. Its head had been nearly bight but he for all the ground. Its head had been nearly sound, healthy condition, for your limited to extent or field it will cover or shot away. Curious to learn whether correspondent was in position to find the snake had been the source of the out and report to the Grand Lodge mysterious flame, I tied a string around that during the past year the order its body and took it to New Orleans throughout the Union has gained nine The other day Tony Kern, who works where Lionel Adams pronounced it a new members for every one it has lost When aroused, by death or otherwise. this species of the worm scarum pulls its while passing through a piece of woods skin over its body by hitching a lower tooth in a sort of loop hanging between | There was to be a ball in Dallas City, Ill. ing of one of the cows. Tony espied a the eyes. As the skin leaves the tail it a few days ago, and a prominent young scrapes a small button on either side of society lady of the place was preparing the snake's body with a crackling sound, to attend. Her es ort was to have been large club he carried and meeting the and the film of oil on the cuticule is in- J. G. Brown, a Santa Fe railroad conducwild animal half way dealt it a furious stantly set in flame. The oil burns with tor. The night preceding the young blow on the head. This only angered a phosphorescent light, and probably lady dreamed that she saw a wagon drawn

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887. I have had catarrh of the head for six house, procured a gun, and shot the animal dead. Almost breathless with the excitement he ran to the house with the gave up to die. I had a distressing away. cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your B. B. B., used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God! it cured me. Use this any way you may rish for the good of sufferers. MRS. MATILDA NICHOLS.

> The following, signed by ten practicing physicians, has been received from Bartow, Fla., one of the places where

27 Florida Street.

closed and three proprietors summoned to a blank cent. The question is, what are She advocated socialism as the only

There is a great scarcity of news in the neighborhood at present, everybody is so busy, especially the farmers, who are completely absorbed in their farming operations. Notwithstanding the great quantities of rain that has fallen lately, they are pretty well well up with their work for this time of the

Winter, with its parting breath ipped all of our fruit in the bud, conquently we will have but little fruit, excepting strawberries and the inevitale blackberries.

Epidemics are prevailing in the community among both man and beastnumps and distemper. The auticipated discomfort of your correspondent

as been fully realized. Miss Fannie Brice, one of our estinable young ladies has recently gone Washington City with the view of making that her future home. We are ments had been made in England to sorry to lose her, and our best wishes

Cur very thoughtful and zealous pastor has recently organized the young men of this neighborhood into "Young Men's Missionary Society" and prayer meeting is held at the church every Friday night, and from the prompt attendance and interest being manifested in it we know much good will be accomplished. We think your town, Messrs. Edi

ors, will soon start up a boom from the number of new enterprises that are being projected. We wish you all the success possible.

OLD BEAUFORT.

one wish to visit Beaufort? The last session of the Grand Lodge, K. of of the porters trundled him along in his H. was held at this place, and its attractions called together a large attendance, some of whom brought their | was lifted out of the wheelbarrow for a wives and some their children. It change and carried a mile or two in his is indeed a royal place, and no doubt suggested the name of its pretentious rival, Port Royal. Your correspondent was worked too hard while there to spare time to inspectits entirety, but barrow. steamer studded at one end with long manner, and so it continues until the tables loaded with edibles of every description, and at the other with tables filled ith bottles of soda water and flowing bowls of punch. Don't smile, for I assure you the knights behaved most honorably. Although they popped the bottles right freely the punch was left untouched. But one of our number seemed to have much affection for it and he alone seemed to be affected by it. It only made him funny. After our return your correspondent was standing on the piazza of the hotel watching the Four natives were assigned to tide coming in, when my bibulous "varmints" were sluggish, but became tide coming in, when my blothous were sluggish, but became triend stepped up and said "they must little conveyance. The bambo very irritable when aroused from their have had a big rain up the country, for supple, and as the carriers trudge.

stupor. Rattlestakes and bullsnakes the river keeps a rising." His pota- there was a delightful springiness tion made him talkative in the Lodge the rig that greatly pleased Jack. H

struck fire the snake crawls the length mangled body of a man whom she could The man made a desperate of its body, thus causing the scaly hide not fully recognize, but who strongly throw the animal off. The to return to its proper place." The With arms aloft, and asked his companion if morning she communicated it to several friends, who laughed at what was termed her foolish fancies. Conductor Brown was fatally mangled by the cars that day at noon, and as the solemn procession headed by the wagon bearing the manears. I went to a noted doctor and he gled remains filed up the street, the young woman cried:"That is my dream!

Religious pessimism is carried to a extreme in Russia. In that country there are sects that teach suicide. Recently eighty-four persons met in a cavern filled with straw. They fired the straw and those who were not burned to death killed each other with hatchets.

One faint-hearted fellow escaped. A Baltimore firm has a till tapper in the shape of a Maltese cat. When one of the firm opened the money drawer on

The United States has respectfully asked Mexico to indemnify A. K. Catwe going to do about it?

A BABY'S TRAVELS

THE ONLY WHITE CHILD EVER TAKEN TO THE LAKES OF AFRICA.

Little Jack Hone and How He Was Viewed

(From the New York Sun.) Little Jack Hone was an English baby and he was three months old when he landed on the east coast of Africa. His father was a missionary and Jack and his mother were on the way to the home that had been prepared for them in Central Africa. The journey was 800 miles long, up hill down, through jungle, forest and plain, and it was a serious question how little Jack could be carried comfortably over the rude native paths to Lake Tanganyika. His father thought that a wheelbarrow was likely to be the best vehicle for Jack, and so arrange-

way from the coast to the big lake where he was to live. A deep and commodious basket was provided for the baby. On the bottom of the basket was as soft a little bed as could be made, and the entire inside was padded so that Jack could not easily hurt himseif. The basket was placed in a steel wheelbarrow frame. An awning above the basket was supported by iron rods, and, when required, mosquite curtains could be let down. This was to be Jack's carriage on the march, and when in camp at night the basket was to be placed in Mrs. Hone's tent to serve

have Jack trundled in a harrow all the

Jack was asleep in his father's arms when he landed on the coast of Africa, at Saadani, near Zanzibar. He was wheelbarrow near the head of the caravan. Close behind him rode Jack's mother on a donkey. Once in a while the baby mother's arms. Usually Jack rode along in the little vehicle very quietly, and he seemed to take as kindly to his wheelbarrow as other babes do to the most comfortable of cradles. Even when the road was hammocky Jack did not seem to mind it, and the jouncing he got only seemed to put him in good humor for a nap. It happened, however, that Jack was not destined to travel all the way to Central Africa in a wheelbarrow. After they had climbed the coast moutains and were a hundred and fifty miles on their way it was found inexpedient on account of unexpected difficulties on the road for Mrs. Hone and the baby to go any he turned up in England none the worse for his jaunt of 300 miles in a wheel-

over 2 years old, he landed again at country of widespread drought and famine, but nothing daunted Mr. Hone, who had come all the way from Central Africa to meet his family, decided to set out with them at once on the long journey to the beautiful lake, which, though narrow, is one of the longest turned into a tiny palanquin fo accommodation. It was susp stout ropes from a couple of b Along the bamboos was sta canvass awning, impervious alik or rain, with movable sides: the be fastened up or down at pl of earrying Master Jack in his supple, and as the carriers truds

times used a string and a bent pin to fish for crocodiles, with invariably poor success. One day a porter ran away with a canvas bag containing a large part of Jack's wardrobe. In a land where caravans use a great deal of cotton cloth to pay their way there was of course plen'y of material at hand to repair Jack's loss, which he bore with more equanimity than the rest of his family. Sometimes they traveled for hours through grass that was high above their heads, and in the early morning Jack liked to listen to the dew drops as they fell like rain upon the top of his palanquip, while the carriers plodded along through the luxuriant growth of grass. Many of the marches were very wearisome, and Mrs. Hone wrote that she and Jack often presented a very draggled appearance when the halt was made for

The journey lasted ninety days. At ast the beautiful waters of Lake Tanganyika came into view, and little ack was delighted when his family embarked in a big boat for the long ourney for the island of Kavala. He thought the songs of the crew as they bent to their oars were particularly jolly. He is now living on Kavala island, and, though he is the only little white boy in Centra Africa, he seems to be thoroughly enjoying his boyhood. Friends in England have sent him many toys, which he shar's with his Waguha playmates, and he does not now remember that he ever

Colonel Edwin Sumner of San Franisco is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ada E. Taylor, on Locust street. Colonel Sumner is the clost Free Mason known to be living in the world. He has been a Mason for seventy-one years. He was born in 1796. A remarkable fact is that he can read without the aid of glasses. In the war of 1812 he was a member of a transportation comppany in New York which was engaged in transporting munitions and troops. He came to California in 1850, but returned to

Congressman Kelley's daughter re-At Manchester, N. H., yesterday, great ting for his unlawful imprisonment a cently delivered a lecture in New York, excitement was caused by a wholesale raid year or so ago. Mexico has replied in a in which she charged the capitalists with excitement was caused by a wholesale raid upon liquor dealers by a committee of 200 long-winded document, courteously forcing the children of this country to phrased, the purport of which is that go to work at an early age, thus reductively. Traffic. Twenty-eight barrooms were she will be blankety-blanked if she pays ing the wages of full-grown laborers. remedy.